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## CENTRAL POWERS READY TO MOVE ON SALONIKA

### Drive Into Greece Will Soon Begin According to Apparently Reliable Advices—Russians Report Steady Progress and Claim to Be Driving Austrians Back Along Wide Front With Heavy Losses In Killed and Prisoners

London, Jan. 6.—The forces of the central powers are about to sweep into Greece. This was indicated today from United States Press advices from Salonika saying the Bulgarians are again concentrating along the Grecian border after having withdrawn a safe distance temporarily.

Meanwhile allied aerial scouts are extremely active along the Bulgarian front, while the allied troops are hastening preparations for the expected attack.

The Frankfurter Zeitung today declared Field Marshal Von Mackensen has been ordered to proceed immediately to Salonika. To facilitate such a move, the Serbian railways, shattered during a recent Serbian operations, have been repaired and munitions are now moving to the new front.

Further evidence of the anticipated invasion came in Athens dispatches saying that Bulgarian forces, returning from the Albanian campaign, are massing with their comrades at the Hellenic frontier. Rome messages, too, declared that the first battle in Greece is imminent.

### Russians Steadily Advance.

London, Jan. 6.—Though the Petrograd war office failed today to confirm reports of Slax occupation of Czernowitz, the official report told of further gains in that region.

"Northeast of Czernowitz," said the statement, "sharp fighting continues. We have taken further hostile positions and inflicted huge losses on the enemy. One unit captured 18 officers and 1043 men."

South of the Pripet, the enemy was driven back, while in the middle Stripa region, Muscovite positions were consolidated.

London, Jan. 6.—Great Britain's failure to send 50,000 reinforcements requested by General Ian Hamilton, caused collapse of the Dardanelles expedition, Hamilton said today in his final report.

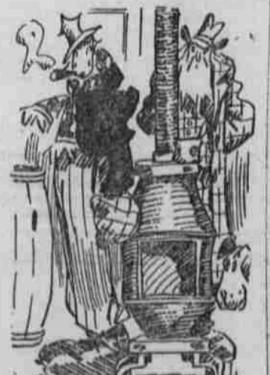
Hamilton made an equally sensational disclosure as to the reason for his recall from the Dardanelles operations, to be replaced by General Moore. "Earl Kitchener," said his report, "sent me a message, suggesting the possibility that we evacuate the Gallipoli peninsula and abandon the attempt to reach Constantinople. I replied that this was unthinkable, whereupon I was recalled. I was informed on arriving in London that the government wanted fresh, unbiased opinion from another commander concerning the possibilities of early evacuation."

A few days ago, John Redmond told parliament that information concerning the Gallipoli abandonment was "something of a scandal," but he refused to divulge then what he knew of it. The Hamilton report is believed to be what he referred to.

### Russian Claims Denied.

Berlin, by wireless to Stuyville, L. J., Jan. 6.—The Vienna war office today telegraphed an official denial that Czernowitz, Bukovina, has been evacuated as recent press advices claimed.

### Abe Martin



We might all take a hunch from the fact that pests never bother the apple tree that stays in the background. The reason so many fellows marry butterfiles is because it's next to impossible to put anything over on a regular woman.

## PREPARE FOR BIG BATTLE IN REGION OF THE SUEZ CANAL



Turkish artillery at Jerusalem: Enver Pasha, premier of Turkey (left); map showing where war operations are likely to occur in Near East; Field Marshal von Cer Goltz.

Travelers who have been in the Suez region report preparations for a great battle between a Turkish army led by Field Marshal Von Der Goltz and a British army.

The Turks are said to have constructed a double track railroad leading from Damascus through Jerusalem (A) and Gaza (B) to a point well past the frontier of Egypt. How far it has gone is not revealed. At Gaza 70,000 men are supposed to have been gathered, and at Jerusalem 100,000.

The British are said to have 240,000 troops in Egypt and to be landing more constantly. They are strongly fortifying the Suez canal.

War material is being sent daily to Asia Minor. It includes numerous German heavy guns.

It is rumored Turkish forces already have crossed into Egypt south of El Arish, and have been engaged by British outposts.

The invaders evidently propose to follow the caravan route, which strikes

the Suez canal near Ismailia. The British have constructed strong fortifications to bar this route. Most of the defenders are colonial.

News is being spread in Constantinople of the successful work of Turkish emissaries sent to Arabia, Persia and Africa to preach a holy war against the enemies of Turkey.

It is an open secret, however, that the fate of many of these emissaries is unknown. Those sent to the Sudan and Egypt were arrested.

## REJECT PREPAREDNESS ---FACE CONSCRIPTION VIEW OF SECRETARY

Washington, Jan. 6.—The American people must adopt voluntary military training or face conscription, as England now does, Secretary of War Garrison warned today in opening the army preparedness hearing before the house military committee.

He declared a large standing army is not only undesirable, but also "utterly futile," while he termed reliance on the militia as "utterly unwarranted" and based on an "unstable foundation."

The continental army plan, he held to be the only feasible alternative if compulsory training and conscription are to be avoided.

"If you adopt a system based on voluntary action, as is the continental army plan, and that fails, then policies based on universal service or some form of compulsory service will be enacted as the only remaining remedy," he declared.

Thereupon he read a long statement outlining the administration army preparedness program, indicating an increase of the standing army to 140,000 men. Creation of a continental army of 400,000 volunteers trained a portion of the year for several years, increase of the nation's munition supplies, and strengthening of coast fortifications.

Measures Must Be Taken.

"The people," he said, are insisting that such proper measures for national defense shall be taken. The nation's integrity, its very existence may depend upon what is done at this time.

People have passed beyond the point of requiring further debate or reasons for such action.

"We may not relieve our problem by either a regular standing army or by the militia."

Concerning the idea of invoking the Swiss or Australian system of universal training, the secretary commented:

"Neither is believed to be practicable at this time. The national government has no jurisdiction over the public school systems of the states, and hence a constitutional amendment would be required to introduce such a program.

Furthermore, it is not believed that the people have decided that compulsory military service will be necessary.

Present Force Inadequate.

"Our present military force is totally inadequate to our responsibilities. The chaos which a crisis always produces makes it certain that several months would intervene after the outbreak of a war, before any considerable number of volunteers would be ready.

"There is a disposition among some persons to feel that we are now facing a crisis. This is not the proper view, but there is a common agreement that we should have half a million men subject to instant call."

He pointed out that it would be both impossible and enormously expensive to maintain a standing army of that number, particularly inasmuch as present accommodations could only care for 50,000 additional men. A 500,000 standing

## SWEDEN FEARS RUSSIAN VICTORY IN PRESENT WAR

### Hatred of Slavs Is Dominating Sentiment In Scandinavia

### NORWEGIANS WOULD BE BACK OF SWEDEN MOVE

### Danes Are Positive Pro-Ally and Will Not Join In Northern Alliance

By Charles P. Stewart.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—Sweden does not intend to let Germany lose the war struggle, even if Sweden is forced to join the central powers to prevent such a conclusion.

She may not insist on an out and out German victory, but she feels that, for her own safety, she cannot allow the Russians to beat Germany. Sweden is not particularly pro-German, and yet she is now pro-ally, but she is anti-Russian with her whole soul.

She will fight with Germany before she will see Russia win, and she believes her strength would be the deciding factor in the last resort.

This outline constitutes the outstanding facts in the Scandinavian situation as presented today to the United Press by reliable sources.

As far back as the Swedes can remember, they have been in terror of a Russian attempt to secure a coveted warm water port on the west coast of the Scandinavian peninsula.

This could be attained only at Norway's expense, and Norway could only be reached through Sweden.

The Swedes claim that they could put into the field 1,000,000 troops. While military experts doubt these figures, they concede that the Swedes are admirably trained, well armed and tenaciously courageous.

In event of hostilities they would invade Finland, expecting the Finns to join them in a campaign to capture the Russian capital, Petrograd, and then they would sweep southward to join the Germans near Riga.

The Norwegians sympathize with England from sentiment and in consequence of trade relations. Moreover, they are mindful of the ruin that England's navy could work on the Norwegian merchant fleet—the largest except England's and Germany's. While Norwegian army men are mostly pro-German by reason of their German

assault on the present tense.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## STEEL WORKERS RECEIVE ADVANCE IN WAGES

New York, Jan. 6.—The United States Steel Corporation today granted an increase of wages to all its employees. Common laborers were advanced 10 per cent.

The increase affects 200,000 men in the concern's steel and iron companies alone but adjustments of wages of its mining subsidiaries are under consideration.

It is effective February 1 and will add from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 to the annual payroll.

The company announced the gratituous "raise" was made "in view of existing prosperous conditions."

## SUBMARINE NOT SEEN BY PERSIA SURVIVORS

### Consul Garrels at Alexandria Furnishes All Desired Information

Washington, Jan. 6.—A dispatch today from American Consul Garrels at Alexandria indicated that the government now has all the information on the sinking of the liner Persia that it is likely to obtain, except from Vienna or Berlin.

His message said that survivors' affidavits throw no more light on the situation.

Garrels said that no submarine or other boat was seen by survivors from whom he had obtained affidavits.

The state department admitted that the affidavit of the officer whom press reports quoted as saying he had seen the wake of a torpedo was included in those Garrels obtained. Hence it was considered significant that Garrels reported no further information was obtained.

In view of Garrels' report, it means that the department has no proof that a submarine was responsible for the vessel's sinking.

Specialy was Garrels' point considered important in view of Secretary Lansing's repeated assertion that it is not certain the Persia was sunk by a submarine. Menatime, Lansing is keeping an open mind in the situation.

Ambassador Penfield at Vienna informed the department that he had formally requested the foreign office to give him information on the case.

Other Americans Perished.

London, Jan. 6.—Americans other than Consul McNeely may have perished with the ill-fated liner Persia. Cabled reports of an interview with Lord Montague, one of the survivors landed at Malta, quoted him as saying there were several Americans aboard—

"very nice fellows, they seemed."

What became of them he did not know, though the reports said positively that McNeely perished.

Montague told of being sucked into the mainmast of the ship caused as she went down, of drifting for some hours while human beings bobbed up beside him and while many died, unable to continue longer their struggles in the ocean. He was picked up with others by the liner Ning Chow.

A number of explosions occurred when water hit the Persia's boilers.

May Never Protest.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The United States may never protest the sinking of the P. and O. liner Persia, with the loss of many lives, including that of American Consul McNeely.

Only on a startlingly frank statement from Austria that the vessel was torpedoed without warning could the government make a protest, two high state department officials said today.

And, they pointed out, such an admission, unless accompanied by unquestionable evidence that the attack was justified, would mean renunciation of the Ancona concession Austria has made.

Consul Garrels' statement that no additional information, and none to show torpedoing, was obtainable at Alexandria, indicated that the administration must look solely to Austria for details of the Persia case.

House In London.

London, Jan. 6.—Colonel House, President Wilson's special envoy on a diplomatic mission to Europe, arrived here today and breakfasted with American Ambassador Page. He will remain in London for a fortnight and then continue on to France to confer with Ambassador Sharpe.

Minister Is Missing.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Rev. Homer Salisbury of the District of Columbia, who boarded the liner Persia at Marseilles for India, is believed to have been lost, the American embassy at London wired today.

MAY ADVANCE WAGES.

New York, Jan. 6.—L. McKiswick, assistant to the president of the Western Union, said today he knew nothing of a report that the company employees will get a 10 per cent wage increase February 1.

## LABOR LEADERS DEAL HEAVY BLOW TO THE ARMY BILL

### Resolution of Protest Against Conscription Is Again Presented

## BRITISH CABINET PLAN IS SOUNDLY SCORED

### Newspapers of London Consider the Internal Crisis Especially Grave

London, Jan. 6.—Labor leaders dealt today a heavy blow against conscription. The executive committee of the national labor congress presented to that body in the name of 3,000,000 trades unionists a resolution in protest against the government's compulsory service plans.

Cries of approval greeted the committee document which expressed regret that the "nation's solidarity had been gravely imperiled and industrial and political liberty menaced by the attitude of the conscriptionists."

Nine hundred delegates, representing 400 organizations, including the most powerful of England's labor bodies, were present. A majority of them were outspoken against any form of conscription. One group even demanded that Arthur Henderson, labor member of the cabinet, resign.

Harry Gosling, president, and a number of labor members of parliament were present.

Proceeding introduction of the resolution, the executive committee reported "labor's deep-rooted, traditional and uncompromising hostility to conscription."

"This hostility cannot be outraged with impunity," said the committee chairman amid wild applause, "and especially since the wage earners have volunteered with such splendid chivalry."

The eyes of the nation is centered on the congress. It is expected that the delegates will pass the resolution, though the government hopes that strong leaders will oppose it and win many over to their way of thinking.

That the congress will condemn conscription was indicated by a test vote on a motion to support a modified conscription plan which would draft single men who had not volunteered under the Derby plan. The motion carried the same persons as the Asquith bill, except for the widowers. This was defeated by 2,121,000 to 541,000 according to ballots representing those numbers of workers and cast by the latter's delegates.

The News today viewed the conscription situation with pessimism, predicting not only that labor member Henderson will quit the cabinet but likewise that the issue will force a grave domestic crisis leading to a general election within a few weeks and resulting in formation of a conservative ministry of which Lloyd George will be a member. This paper declared that the present cabinet lacks vitality.

The Mail declared the government is facing the greatest internal crisis of the war. The Chronicle, Express and Post attacked the bill, but the Times and Telegraph support it.

The general view here is that despite the opposition of laborites and Irish members, parliament will pass the bill. A preliminary test vote was stated today.

## Austria Will Punish Submarine Commander

Washington, Jan. 6.—Austria's reply to the second Ancona note, made public this afternoon, was substantially the same as reported in press dispatches.

In it, Austria agrees to punish the commander who wrecked the Ancona, and declares her readiness to subscribe to the rules of international law, recognized as governing submarine warfare, by providing places of safety for neutral citizens on enemy vessels. She also agrees to reparation for American lives lost.

## THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Friday unsettled, probably rain west, snow or rain east portion; southwest, strong near coast.

THAT WAR HAS LOST ITS PUNCH



That war has lost its punch is a sentiment shared by many.